

# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1976

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. Shelburn M. Wilkes, the Christian Church, Orlando, Fla., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we give Thee thanks for this Nation, for our rich heritage, and for all things good which have come from our people, both past and present.

Today, we call Thy blessing upon those who hold public office and power. Give them a vision of service that is both righteous and wise.

Bless all who are seeking truth;

All who are working for peace;

All who are elevating moral character;

All who are working for pure and just laws;

All who are engaged in the healing of disease;

All who are perpetuating our civic and religious liberties; and

Bless all who are promoting the well-being of humanity.

Finally, we pray, help us to meet the responsibilities of our great heritage by accepting them as a stewardship for succeeding generations. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Roddy, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 586) entitled "An act to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize and assist the coastal States to study, plan for, manage, and control the impact of energy facility and resource development which affects the coastal zone, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. WEICKER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## REV. SHELBURN M. WILKES

(Mr. FREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome to the House today Rev. Shelburn M. Wilkes of Orlando, Fla., who offered our opening prayer this morning.

Mr. Wilkes is a minister of the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, and is now chairman of the board of elders at the Winter Park Christian Church. In addition, he does pulpit supply work and serves interim ministries throughout Florida.

Since 1969, Mr. Wilkes has served as executive director of the Central Florida Heart Association where he worked closely with our own Capitol physician, Dr. Freeman Cary.

He is a graduate of Phillips University and received his master of divinity degree from Emory University in 1964 and the master of theology in homiletics from Columbia Theological Seminary in 1968. He is married and the father of a 3-year-old girl.

## APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 586, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS, 1975

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 586) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize and assist the coastal States to study, plan for, manage, and control the impact of energy facility and resource development which affects the coastal zone, and for other purposes, with the House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. SULLIVAN, Messrs. DOWNING of Virginia, ROGERS, MURPHY of New York, BREATH OF DU PONT, and GREEN.

## PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 8617

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 8617, Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1975.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 94-043)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8617) to restore to Federal civilian and Postal Service employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes, having met,

after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, and 76.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 70, and 73, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, strike out "or any individual" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of any individual"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, strike out "authorizes" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "shall be construed to authorize"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"(b) (1) In addition to the prohibitions of subsection (a) of this subsection, an employee to whom this paragraph applies may not solicit, accept, or receive a political contribution from, or give a political contribution to, an employee, a Member of Congress, or an officer of a uniformed service.

"(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall apply to any employee of the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, or the Central Intelligence Agency, other than—

"(A) an employee of such an agency who is in a position which is not a sensitive position.

"(B) an employee of such an agency who is in a sensitive position with respect to which the head of such agency has designated, by regulation, that if any person holding such position engaged in activities prohibited by paragraph (1) of this subsection or by section 7325(d) (1) of this title it would not adversely affect the integrity of the Government, or the public's confidence in the integrity of the Government, or

"(C) an individual appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who determines policies to be pursued in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

For the purpose of this paragraph, 'sensitive position' means any position designated as a sensitive position pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 10450 or under any superseding Federal statute or Executive order.

"(3) Regulations referred to in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be prescribed not later than 90 days after the effective date of this section. Thereafter any revision of such regulations shall be prescribed not later than March 1 of the year in which such revision is to take effect. Such regulations shall become effective the first

day after the close of the first period of 30 calendar days of continuous session of Congress after the date on which such regulations are transmitted to the Congress, unless both Houses of Congress adopt a concurrent resolution disapproving such regulations. Continuity of a session is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of the 30-day period.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert after "political activity" the following: "otherwise prohibited by or under law"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"(d) (1) In addition to the prohibitions of subsection (a) of this section, an employee of the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice, or the Central Intelligence Agency to whom the prohibitions of section 7324(b) of this title apply may not take an active part in political management or political campaigns unless such part—

"(A) is in connection with (i) an election and preceding campaign if none of the candidates is to be nominated or elected at that election as representing a party any of whose candidates for Presidential elector received votes in the last preceding election at which Presidential electors were selected, or (ii) a question which is not specifically identified with a National or State political party or political party of a territory or possession of the United States; or

"(B) is permitted by regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission and involves the municipality or political subdivision in which such employee resides, when—

"(i) the municipality or political subdivision is in Maryland or Virginia and in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia or is a municipality in which a majority of voters are employed by the Government of the United States; and

"(ii) the Commission determines that because of special or unusual circumstances which exist in the municipality or political subdivision it is in the domestic interest of the employees to permit political participation.

"(2) For the purpose of this subsection, 'an active part in political management or in political campaigns' means those acts of political management or political campaigning which were prohibited on the part of employees in the competitive service before July 19, 1940, by the determinations of the Civil Service Commission under the rules prescribed by the President.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment, and on page 9, line 20, of the House engrossed bill, strike out the quotation marks following "1 year."; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted

by the Senate amendment, insert the following: "filed within the time allowed therefor"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, strike out "Commission" and insert the following: "Board"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, strike out "ninety days" and insert in lieu thereof "30 days," and strike out "Commission" each place it appears and insert in lieu thereof "Board"; and the Senate agree to the same.

DAVID N. HENDERSON,

DOMINICK V. DANIEL

ROBERT N. C. NIX,

JIM HANLEY,

CHARLES H. WILSON,

WILLIAM CLAY,

GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN,

HERBERT E. HARRIS II,

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

GALE W. MCGEE,

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,

TED STEVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8617) to restore to Federal civilian and Postal Service employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

#### Technical, Clerical, Clarifying, or Conforming Changes

The following Senate amendments made technical, clerical, clarifying, or conforming changes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, and 74.

With respect to these amendments either the House recedes, the Senate recedes, or the House recedes with an amendment in order to conform to other action agreed upon by the committee of conference.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

Amendment No. 6: This amendment expressly includes the provision of personal services within the meaning of "political contributions", as defined for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5 (the Hatch Act), as amended by the House bill.

The House bill does not contain a similar provision, although the House Report specifically states that the term "political contributions" is intended to include the rendering of personal services.

The House recedes with a clerical amendment. It should be noted that it is the understanding of the conferees that the Senate amendment does not prohibit an employee from voluntarily contributing his personal services for political purposes except to the same extent that political contributions are otherwise prohibited by the House bill, in-

cluding the prohibition against the giving of a political contribution to or the acceptance of a political contribution by the superior of an employee. It is also the understanding of the conferees that an employee contributing his personal services or a candidate or other person accepting such contribution shall not be required under the provisions of the bill to place a dollar value on such contribution.

#### USE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

Amendment No. 9: This amendment provides that section 7323 of title 5, United States Code, as proposed to be added by the House bill, does not authorize the use by any employee of any information coming to him in the course of his employment or official duties if such use is otherwise prohibited by law.

The House bill does not contain a similar provision.

The House recedes with a conforming amendment.

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY OR TO JUSTICE, IRS, AND CIA EMPLOYEES

Amendment No. 12: The House bill provides in effect that, subject to the provisions of section 7324 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, employees of the Justice Department, the CIA, or the IRS (as in the case of other Federal employees) may solicit and give political contributions.

Senate amendment No. 12, in addition to the prohibitions of the House bill, prohibits employees of the Justice Department, the CIA, and the IRS from requesting, or receiving from, or giving to, an employee, a Member of Congress, or an officer of a uniformed service, a political contribution, thus retaining existing law (5 U.S.C. 7323) for such employees with regard to political contributions.

The House recedes with an amendment which narrows the Senate amendment with respect to the number of employees of the Justice Department, the CIA, and the IRS who are subject to the additional prohibitions. Employees exempted include: (A) employees in non-sensitive positions; (B) employees in sensitive positions when the agency head determines, by regulation, that active political participation by incumbents of those positions would not adversely affect the integrity of the Government or the public's confidence in the integrity of the Government; and (C) individuals appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who determine policies to be determined in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. The amendment further provides that such regulations must be prescribed not later than 90 days after the effective date of section 7324, and that such regulations become effective 30 legislative days thereafter unless disapproved by both Houses of Congress.

It is the understanding of the conferees that the term "sensitive position" includes any position which the head of the Justice Department, the CIA, or the IRS is required to designate as sensitive under section 3(b) of Executive Order No. 10450, as amended. It is the further understanding of the conferees that under subchapter I-3 of chapter 732 of the Federal Personnel Manual, those positions required to be designated as sensitive include positions which require fiduciary, public contact, or other duties that demand the highest degree of public trust.

#### OTHER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF JUSTICE, IRS, AND CIA EMPLOYEES

Amendment No. 15: The House bill provides in effect that subject to the specific prohibitions of sections 7323, 7325, and 7326 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, employees of the Justice Department, the CIA, or the IRS (as in the case of other Federal employees) may actively

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engage in political activities and run for elective office.

Senate Amendment No. 15 continues the present provisions of subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5 (the Hatch Act), relating to employees taking an active part in political management or political campaigns, with respect to employees of the Justice Department, the CIA, and the IRS.

The House recedes with an amendment which provides that employees of the Justice Department, the IRS, and the CIA with respect to whom the prohibitions of section 7324(b)(1) of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, will remain subject to the present provisions of existing law which relate to employees taking an active part in political management or political campaigns.

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYEES OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL STAFFS

Amendment No. 14: The House bill exempts certain employees of the White House and Vice Presidential staffs from the provisions of section 7325(a) of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, prohibiting political activity while on duty, while on Government property, or while in uniform.

Senate amendment No. 14 provides that such an exemption shall not be construed as an authorization for the individuals so exempted to engage in political activity.

The House recedes with an amendment, inserting *otherwise prohibited by or under law* after "political activity" in the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment.

#### LEAVE TO RUN FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE

Amendment No. 16: The House bill provides that an agency must, upon request, grant accrued annual leave and leave-without-pay to an employee running for elective office. The House bill also provides that an employee who is a candidate for elective office must go on leave-without-pay not later than 90 days before an election.

Senate amendment No. 16 strikes out the provisions of the House bill which require that leave-without-pay must be granted upon request and that a candidate must take leave-without-pay 90 days before an election. The House recedes.

#### BOARD ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Amendment No. 22: The House bill separates prosecutorial and adjudicatory responsibility now held by the Civil Service Commission by establishing an independent 3-member board and by granting to such board the authority to hear and decide cases regarding violations of sections 7323, 7324, and 7325 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill. The Civil Service Commission retains the investigatory, educational, and enforcement authority with respect to political activity.

Senate amendment No. 22 provides that the Commission, not the Board, is responsible for hearing and deciding cases involving violations of prohibitions on political activity.

The House recedes with an amendment under which the provisions of the House bill are restored, and which corrects a clerical error in such provisions.

#### NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS

Amendment No. 25: The House bill provides that service of a written notice of any alleged violation of sections 7323, 7324, or 7325 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Senate amendment No. 25 eliminates the requirement for a return receipt request with

a certified notice, leaving it to the Civil Service Commission to determine the requirements with respect to such notice.

The Senate recedes.

#### PENALTIES FOR MISUSE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORITY OR INFLUENCE

Amendment No. 65: The House bill provides for the imposition of appropriate penalties by the Board in the case of an employee who has violated sections 7323, 7324, or 7325 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill.

Senate amendment No. 65 provides a minimum penalty of a 90-day suspension for an employee found to have violated the restrictions on misuse of official authority or influence and the imposition of appropriate penalties for violations of the restrictions on soliciting political contributions and engaging in political activity while on duty, while on government property, or while in uniform.

The House recedes, with amendments striking out "ninety days" in the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment and inserting in lieu thereof *30 days* and striking out "Commission" each time it appears in the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment and inserting in lieu thereof *Board*.

#### PENALTIES FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS

Amendment No. 66: This amendment provides that an employee, who has been found to have violated on two occasions sections 7323, 7324, or 7325 of title 5, as proposed to be added by the House bill, must be removed from employment and is thereafter barred from Federal employment.

The House bill has no similar provision. The Senate recedes.

#### TIME LIMITATION FOR PROVIDING CERTAIN INFORMATION

Amendment No. 70: The House bill requires the Commission to annually inform each employee, in writing, of prohibited and permissible political activities. Such information must be provided not later than 60 days before the earliest primary or general election in the State where the employee is employed.

Senate amendment No. 70 requires that such information be provided not later than 120 days before such an election. The House recedes.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Amendment No. 73: The House bill provides that the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment.

Senate amendment No. 73 provides that the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1977.

The House recedes.

#### RESTRICTION ON WHEN PAY INCREASES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TAKE EFFECT

Amendment No. 75: This amendment provides that any provision for any pay increase for Members of Congress shall not take effect before the first day of the next Congress. The House bill does not contain a similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

#### REQUIREMENT OF SEPARATE RESOLUTION ON PAY INCREASES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Amendment No. 76: This amendment requires that if the President submits an alternative plan with respect to a comparability pay adjustment, the alternative plan will not be effective with respect to the rate of pay of Members of Congress unless either House adopts a separate resolution disapproving the application of such plan to the pay of Members of Congress in addition to any resolution under section 5305 of title 5.

This amendment also provides that the rate of pay of officers and employees of the Congress and other officers and employees in the legislative branch may not exceed the rate of pay for Members of Congress.

The House bill does not contain a similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

DAVID N. HENDERSON,  
DOMINICK V. DANIELS,  
ROBERT N. C. NIX,  
JIM HANLEY,  
CHARLES H. WILSON,  
WILLIAM CLAY,  
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

GALE W. MCGEE,  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK,  
TED STEVENS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO MEET MARCH 23 AND 25, 1976, DURING HOUSE SESSIONS

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development and Demonstration of the Committee on Science and Technology be permitted to meet today, March 23, 1976, and Thursday, March 25, 1976, during the afternoon despite the fact that the House will be in session at those times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### COLLAPSE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY-DELMARVA RAIL LINES NEGOTIATIONS

(Mr. BAUMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the collapse of negotiations between the Southern Railway and the 20 labor unions looking toward a takeover by the Southern of the Delmarva rail lines. Negotiations collapsed last night after many hours and many weeks of work on the part of the Secretary of Transportation William Coleman, myself, Members of the other body, and many other interested parties who supported Southern's acquisition.

Since the labor unions have been using in naked fashion the power Congress gave them in the original Emergency Northeast Railroad Act of 1973 as a club in this instance, it is my intention to introduce legislation that will repeal this union veto power. It must be stopped—this blackmail they have been using to thwart the economic welfare of the people—three quarters of a million of them, who live on the Delmarva Peninsula.

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**FIGHT AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL  
PAY RAISE LEGISLATION**

(Mr. GRASSLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, last month I called to the attention of my colleagues the victory of a former Iowan, Wallace Johnson, in the Republican Vice Presidential race in New Hampshire. As you may recall, Mr. Johnson was running solely on a platform to rescind the pay raise Congress voted itself last July, the pay raise that will be automatic from now on.

Mr. Johnson did not confine his battle against that unnecessary pay hike to the electoral process, however. He carried the public sentiment against the raise all the way to Federal district court in San Francisco.

In a suit filed in that court, Mr. Johnson charged that the manner in which Congress established that pay raise violated article 1, section 6, clause 1 of the Constitution.

Yesterday the tragic news reached me that Mr. Johnson's suit had been thrown out of court by District Judge Lloyd Burke, on the grounds that Mr. Johnson lacked standing, that is, that he was not directly affected by the pay raise bill.

How sad it is that our system of justice will not allow the individual taxpayer to have his day in court on the question of the unconstitutional expenditure of his tax money.

It is also ironic that the judge who dismissed the case was one of the 44 judges who have brought suit in Federal court protesting their salaries are unconstitutional cut by their not getting regular salary increases based on the cost of living increase.

Mr. Johnson's attorney said that before dismissing the suit, Judge Burke said, "You're trying to take away my money." Certainly that statement alone raises the question of whether a conflict of interest may have been involved in this case.

Despite Mr. Johnson's loss in court, the country has not heard the last of his, and my, fight against the congressional pay raise legislation.

**CLAUSEN URGES HEARINGS ON BILL  
TO CONSOLIDATE EDUCATION  
PROGRAMS**

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently joined my colleague from Minnesota (Mr. QUINN), the ranking minority member on the Education and Labor Committee, in sponsoring legislation to consolidate into a single block grant authority 24 educational grant programs for elementary and secondary education, handicapped education, vocational education, and adult education. I am today urging the chairman of the committee to begin hearings on our proposal.

Our Nation has acted from the beginning on the sound principle that control

over our schools should remain at the State and local level. Federal involvement has only resulted in the promulgation of unnecessary layers of rules and regulations and has imposed administrative burdens at the local level which are unrelated to their goal of providing a quality education to our young people.

I feel very strongly that the time has come for us to reconcile our good intentions with the recognition that we at the Federal level cannot know what is best for every schoolchild in every classroom in the country.

Our bill provides a means by which we can return control of our schools to those best equipped to handle it by permitting those at the local levels to channel funds to those areas which they see as having the greatest need. Consolidation provides for the maximum in flexibility in the administration of the programs, but more importantly, the opportunity to establish their own priorities in the selection of education programs.

Again, I urge prompt action on our bill. On our 200th birthday as a nation, let us commit ourselves to the goal of raising the standard of education in our schools.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION  
ON AGING—MESSAGE  
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

**To the Congress of the United States:**

Section 208 of the 1973 Amendments to the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73) provides that the Commissioner on Aging shall prepare and submit to the President for the transmittal to the Congress a report on the activities carried out under this Act.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has forwarded the Annual Report of the Administration on Aging for the fiscal year 1975 to me, and I am pleased to transmit this document to the Congress.

GERALD R. FORD,

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 23, 1976.

**CALL OF THE HOUSE**

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

**[Roll No. 122]**

Abdnor	Brown, Mich.	Ford, Mich.
Andrews, N.C.	Collins, Tex.	Fraser
Andrews,	Conyers	Giallino
N. Dak.	Diggs	Guyver
Barrett	Early	Harsha
Bell	Emery	Hayes, Ind.
Biester	Esch	Hébert
Bolling	Eshleman	Heckler, Mass.

Heinz	Moorhead, Pa.	Stratton
Hinshaw	Nix	Stuckey
Howard	Pepper	Symington
Jacobs	Randall	Teague
Jarman	Riegle	Udall
Jones, Ala.	Rousselot	Van Deelen
Kindness	St Germain	White
Leggett	Scheuer	Whitten
Macdonald	Shuster	Wylie
Meeds	Steed	
Milford	Steiger, Wis.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 378 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

**CORRECTION OF THE RECORD**

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, March 18, 1976, volume 122, No. 39, on page H2105, appears the floor statement I made introducing H.R. 12663. When the RECORD was printed, there were numerous printing errors which in many cases changed the meaning of the statement. I ask unanimous consent that the floor statement I made introducing H.R. 12663 be corrected in the permanent RECORD and reprinted in the RECORD today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

**MANAGING OUR NATIONAL  
FORESTS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. AuCOIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

(Mr. AuCOIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will, I believe, assure improved management of our national forests by strengthening our commitment to the wise use of all forest resources—at a time when the future of our national forests has become a powder keg—a powder keg with a fuse that is very short indeed. This bill is designed to defuse this situation, to lay the ground work for a future in which the Nation can do a better job in meeting accelerated demand for timber products and to do so without relenting on sound environmental safeguards.

Mr. Speaker, population growth, combined with the effects of inadequate long-range resource planning in the private forest sector, is bringing severe pressures to bear on our national forests. We must respond with a determination to protect the renewable quality of these resources, with careful planning, and with a willingness to work toward meeting both esthetic and economic needs. We must address critical short-term problems while strengthening our commitment to sustained yield and to multiple-use management policies. Most impor-